

ARMY BILL STANDS FIRST.

THE KAISER AGAIN EMPHASIZES THE NECESSITY FOR PASSING IT.

WEIGHTY WORDS AT A DINNER SUBSEQUENT TO THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT TO EMPEROR WILLIAM I.—THE SPEECH RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Berlin, May 18.—The German Emperor, accompanied by Prince Albrecht, Regent of Brunswick, Prince Frederick Leopold, Count von Caprivi, General von Kattenberg-Stachon, Dr. Bosse and many other notables, proceeded today to Gorlitz, in Alsace, where he personally unveiled the monument to his grandfather, Emperor William I. This occasion has long been looked forward to with great interest, particularly as it was assumed the Emperor would have something to say about the recent defeat of the Army bill, and concerning the present electoral campaign. As a consequence, there were great crowds of people present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. After the exercises at the monument had been concluded the guests sat down to dinner. The Emperor did not disappoint his distinguished audience, for in his speech he said, uttering the words with great solemnity: "This festivity is in the midst of serious times. Eleven years ago my grandfather addressed you the most important words. Now we must maintain what William I created, and secure the future of the Fatherland. Our army requires increasing and remodeling. I have summoned the Nation to provide the necessary means. All other questions are inferior to this—the most serious question—one upon which depends the very existence of the Fatherland. And we need absolute unity in order to solve this question. Whatever separates us as Germans, whatever causes views to diverge, must now be put aside, because it imperils the future of the Fatherland." The speech made a profound impression, and has been hailed with enthusiasm.

THE CONFLICT IN THE BOHEMIAN DIET. SIMILAR DISORDERS IN FUTURE TO BE SEVERELY REPRISSED.

Vienna, May 18.—At a Cabinet Council today the scandalous conduct of the young Czechs in the Bohemian Diet yesterday was under consideration, and it was resolved to visit with the severest reprimand all Radical, anti-Semite and Czech members. The decision reached at the meeting of the Austrian Cabinet was to be met, for the violent scenes enacted in the Bohemian Diet recall to mind the famous "Defenestration of Prague," in 1618, when Bohemia's revolt against the Thirty Years' War, and when the authorities of the capital were actually thrown out of the windows of the municipal building. It appears that the Czech temper has remained as fiery as ever, and it could hardly have cooled down, thanks to the bitter struggle maintained during the last three years against Austria, and the German Empire. The Czechs are in a minority, they are practically ruled by the German Government, and by the Imperial functionaries it appoints there. The native Bohemians are not exactly opposed to Austrian rule, since their principal request is that the Austrian Emperor should consent to be crowned King at Prague, as he was crowned at Innsbruck. Should that be done the Czechs would feel that they enjoy a position similar to that of the Germans, and through its operation they feel sure that they would wrest from the German administration of their country, which would no longer be considered a mere Austrian province.

But the Vienna Government has always refused to satisfy this desire of the Bohemians, when it was formulated by the old Czech party. This resistance has incited the Bohemians to the comparatively moderate party of the old Czechs, led by Dr. Kiegar. A new faction called the Young Czechs has been formed, under the guidance of Dr. Gregr, Trojan and Vazany, who throw the instigation at the head of Herr Kiegar, the German orator in the Diet. An article of the programme of that party proclaims that the administration of justice must not be conceded to the Germans, and it is about this that the recent trouble occurred in the Bohemian Chamber. The Young Czechs may be driven to regard as insufficient the crowning of the Austrian Emperor as King of Bohemia, even if they obtained it. They may ask for real autonomy, and it must not be forgotten that the Bohemians or Czechs have always been ruled by Austria, which, unless the national sentiment is often heard in Bohemian cities and villages.

Dr. Gregr, the Young Czechs' leader, lately declared in the Vienna Reichstag that Bohemia had been trampled upon by the "wooden shoes" of former Ministers, and that all she had gained under the "friendly" rule of Austria was a "patent leather shoe." The Bohemians complain also of being dragged, despite their national sentiment, into the Triple Alliance, formed by Austria with Italy and Germany, while they are in sympathy with Russia.

A BANQUET FOR THE BEIRING SEA COURT.

Paris, May 18.—M. Develle, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this evening gave a banquet to the arbitrators and counsel of the Behring Sea Tribunal. Covers were laid for 120 persons. A brilliant reception followed the banquet.

TRADE TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Madrid, May 18.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Spain and Germany. The treaty grants to Germany a reduction of the Spanish tariff on 150 articles, and to Spain a reduction of the German tariff on 150 articles, which are specified, but the treaty does not contain any "most favored nation" clause. A special convention between Spain and Germany as to trade with the Spanish Antilles and the Philippine Islands is still under discussion, Spain refusing to accord to Germany the terms granted by the United States. The Spanish Government has offered to enter into a treaty with Great Britain similar to that just made with Germany.

THE HULL STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

Hull, May 18.—The conference between the committee of the striking Hull dockers and that of the employers has resulted in no agreement, and the strike therefore continues.

TO PLAY BETWEEN SYDNEY AND VANCOUVER.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 18.—The steamer Mowra sailed from here today for Vancouver, B. C., this beginning a new direct service between Australia and British Columbia.

MARRIED A GRAND DUKE'S DIVORCED WIFE.

Berlin, May 18.—Baron Bacherach, one of the secretaries of the Russian Embassy, has married Baroness Koller, the divorced wife of the late Grand Duke Louis IV, of Hesse. Baron Bacherach will, it is said, be transferred to the Russian Embassy at Lisbon. Though the Grand Duke procured a divorce from his wife, nothing has ever been said against her character. At the time the case was commented upon at length, and it was said that the Grand Duke's action was due entirely to the interference in his family affairs of one of the present sovereigns of Europe. The Grand Duke married at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on July 1, 1862, Princess Alice, a daughter of Queen Victoria, who died on December 14, 1878. The Grand Duke died on March 13, 1892.

ITALIAN STRIKERS AND POLICE IN COLLISION.

Palermo, May 18.—Many strikes have lately occurred in the sulphur mines at various points throughout Sicily, occasioned by the attempts of the masters to reduce wages. Today a body of 400 strikers came in collision with the police at Ravenna. After a sharp fight, in which many of the strikers were injured, a still larger number were arrested and locked up. The same state of affairs exists at San Giuseppe. The strike at Piana di Grevi and also at San Giuseppe. The strike at Piana di Grevi and also at San Giuseppe. The strike at Piana di Grevi and also at San Giuseppe.

THE COMING MINERS' CONGRESS IN BRUSSELS.

London, May 18.—The International Miners' Congress will open in Brussels next week, and will be attended by delegates from all the European mining districts. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain will be represented by several delegates, among whom are members of the House of Commons, of whom are members of the House of Commons, of whom are members of the House of Commons.

secure the sanction of the Congress to a universal strike, if necessary, to obtain eight hours as a legal day's work.

IT PUT THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER FIRST.

Rome, May 18.—The Italian Government has closed the Provincial Council of the province of Bergamo, in Northern Italy, owing to a declaration by the Council to the effect that the temporal rights of the Pope of Rome are superior to the unity of Italy.

M. ANDRIEU AND THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

Paris, May 18.—The "Libre Parole" says that M. Andrieu, the ex-Prefect of Police, who has figured conspicuously in the exposure of the Panama Canal scandals, is collecting fresh documents in order to enable him to name certain members of the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the Panama frauds.

MRS. GLADSTONE WELL AGAIN.

London, May 18.—Mrs. Gladstone, wife of the Prime Minister, has recovered from her indisposition, and accompanied her husband to Hawarden to spend the recess.

A RUSSIAN CRUISER WRECKED.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The Russian cruiser Vitkash has been wrecked off the coast of Corea. All on board were saved.

THE VITKASH IS A STEEL VESSEL WITH WOOD SHEATHING AND WAS BUILT IN 1887 AT A COST OF \$125,000. SHE WAS A MAIN-DECK SHIP, 265 3/4 FEET LONG, 45 FEET 11 INCHES BREADTH OF BEAM, 16 FEET 1 INCH DEPTH OF HOLD, 2,950 TONS DISPLACEMENT, AND 5,000 HORSE-POWER. SHE HAD A MAXIMUM SPEED OF 15 KNOTS, AND CARRIED A BATTERY OF TEN 6-INCH BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, NINE RAPID-FIRING GUNS AND FOUR LAUNCHING TUBES FOR FISH TORPEDOES.

A RAPID TRANSIT DEADLOCK.

GEORGE J. GOULD WANTS TO ENJOY LIFE.

HE COULDN'T DO SO, HE SAYS, IF MANHATTAN WERE TO BUILD THE PROPOSED EXTENSIONS.

There was no meeting of the committee on extension of the Manhattan Railway yesterday, and none has been called. Judge from the expressions of prominent directors, the attitude of the company, in view of the ultimatum of the Rapid Transit Commission, will be one of "masterly inactivity." George J. Gould said yesterday that he was not anxious to build the proposed extensions. Even if the franchises were valuable, their acceptance would mean the expenditure of \$200,000,000, or \$25,000,000, and a great deal of labor on his part. "I wish to enjoy life," he said, "and I cannot do so if I assume the task of executing the plans of the Commission. As a business enterprise this work is not eagerly sought." Mr. Gould said that he was satisfied to have the Commission make other arrangements if the terms offered by the Manhattan Company were not satisfactory.

Russell Sage said: "The conditions which some of these people wanted to impose upon us are palpably unjust and cannot be accepted. Manhattan, in its present condition, is worth \$200 a share. It would not be made any more valuable by acquiring the right to build into a desert, for the annexed district lines would not pay for many years to come. The only public source of revenue that the Manhattan Company now has comes from the Third and Sixth Avenue lines. We built a suburban line and what has been the result?—Six years ago we were paying interest upon this structure which is not paying, and never did begin to pay for itself. What privileges do the Rapid Transit Commissioners offer us? None. They say we may have certain rights, but these rights would not prevent the formation of other companies. The competition with capital and other surface routes is great, and the Manhattan Company is not prepared to meet the demands made upon it in this new direction. Suppose, for argument's sake, that another company gets the privilege to build these lines; what will be the result? Two fares, because the new company will be able to charge what it requires, and the transfer to the Manhattan will involve the extra fare. But, then, where would the business come from for the new company inside of ten years? The new lines, if built, for other interests, will be sold at auction for 50 cents on the dollar of their cost. Manhattan is doing very well in its present condition, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the directors, I am in no hurry to change its policy."

Robert M. Gallaway said: "The Manhattan will never submit to the tax of 3 per cent as proposed by the Commission. This may be accepted as a forceful conclusion. The problem of rapid transit will have to be worked out on other lines."

Commissioners Bushe and Starin, to whose action was due the rejection of the Manhattan Company's proposition on Wednesday, had nothing to say for publication yesterday. Mr. Bushe sent the following letter to George J. Gould yesterday:

To the Manhattan Railway Company, George J. Gould, Esq., President.

Sir: I am directed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners to advise you that the commission, after considering the two questions that were left open after your last interview with them, have determined as follows:

First: That it cannot assent to the suggestion that the net receipts on which the 3 per cent is to be paid by you to the city treasury is to be computed, there shall be deducted from your gross earnings the interest on your present and future bonded indebtedness.

Second: That in view of your suggestion as to the possible small earnings of a portion of the extension, the board is willing to be built by your company, the board is willing to modify the requirements that within three years after the completion of the proposed branch line or extension to Fort George, your corporation shall extend and complete said branch with not less than two tracks to the city limit, by a provision that your company shall extend and complete such two-track line to Kingsbridge within two years after the completion of the branch line to Fort George, and that within four years after the completion of the extended line to Kingsbridge you shall complete the extension to the city limit.

Third: The commission does not intend that the percentage to be paid by you to the city for the granting of these franchises shall commence to accrue upon your payment of the interest on the bonds, but that it shall commence to accrue upon the completion of the extension as will extend your line to Fort George.

The commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at 3:30 p. m., by which time they would be pleased to receive your reply to the propositions heretofore submitted, as modified by this letter. Yours respectfully,

E. L. RISHER, Secretary.

MRS. SHANN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Trenton, N. J., May 18.—The Mercer County Grand Jury today found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Mrs. Mattie Shann, of Princeton, three weeks ago, by poison, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money on his life. Mrs. Shann, who is in jail, will probably be arraigned in court tomorrow to plead to the indictment.

SIX THOUSAND MINERS TO STRIKE TODAY.

Pittsburg, Kan., May 18.—All the miners—about 6,000—employed in the shafts of the Cherokee coal field will go out on a strike tomorrow. Notices were posted several days ago. The trouble is over the new Kansas coal mining law. The old law stated that the miners were to get so much a ton after the coal was screened; the new law says they shall be paid before it is screened. The mine operators insist that they cannot pay the prices demanded.

FACED HIS FATE LIKE A HERO.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 18.—Newton Balmier, aged twenty-five, a brakeman on the Cannelton Valley Railroad, ran on ahead of a section of his train this afternoon to make a coupling. His foot caught in a guard rail. He calmly faced the approaching train and was ground to pieces, a wheel passing over his body lengthwise.

TERROR IN A KANSAS TOWN.

Topeka, Kan., May 18.—The town of Cedarville, in Chataqua County, is in a state of intense excitement owing to the discovery of the Starr gang of desperadoes, who have been hiding in the town since the Starr gang was broken up. The town is in a state of intense excitement, and the police are on the alert.

HE FELL ELEVEN STORIES TO DEATH.

Hugh McGowan, forty years old, of No. 210 West Twenty-sixth-st., an Illinois broker, while employed in the New York City Police Department, fell eleven stories, morning. He had his right leg broken and sustained internal injuries. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, where he died an hour later.

CHINA AND THE GEARY LAW.

TRouble NOT LIKELY TO RESULT FROM ITS ENFORCEMENT.

THE CHINESE MINISTER THINKS HIS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RETALIATE THE SUPREME COURT'S MANDATE TRANSMITTED.

Washington, May 18.—An authentic statement has been obtained as to the interview between Secretary Gresham and the Chinese Minister at the State Department yesterday. The interview was entirely devoid of anything suggestive of serious possibility was said by the Minister concerning any possibility of the Chinese Legation in Washington would be withdrawn as a result of the enforcement of the Geary law, and it can be stated on the authority of Secretary Gresham that he has received no intimation from any source that such a proceeding is contemplated.

During the interview the Chinese Minister assured Secretary Gresham that he believed the Chinese Government would not resort to any retaliatory measures, and that nothing would be done by his Government that would disturb the present friendly relations between the United States and China. The Minister was of the opinion that no trouble would result from the law. The interview was pleasant throughout, and lasted about twenty minutes.

The mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, affirming the decision of that court in the exclusion cases, was transmitted yesterday. This disposes of the matter finally, unless the cases again come before the court on a new question. It was expected that the opinions of the court as they will go on record in the cases adjudicated, namely, the majority opinion of Justice Gray, as concurred in by Justices Jackson, Brown, Shiller and Blatchford, and the separate minority opinions of Justices Brewer and Field, and of Chief Justice Fuller, would be read to be placed on file to-morrow, but the intimation now is that they will not be ready for a week or ten days. This being so, and present indications point strongly to the assumption that a copy of the majority opinion of the court will be forwarded to the Chinese Government through diplomatic channels before any extended system of hostile action, under the law, is begun, the probability seems to favor a prolonged status quo on the Chinese exclusion question.

METHODIST MINISTERS TAKE ACTION.

THEY ARE ALARMED ABOUT THEIR MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to make a vigorous fight against the Geary exclusion law. The ministers of the Church do not believe that any good can result from an enforcement of the law, and they are determined to resist its operation. They have decided to send a delegation to the Supreme Court to urge its annulment, and to send a similar delegation to the Chinese Government to urge its withdrawal.

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INFANTA EULALIE IS HERE.

THE SPANISH PRINCESS HAS A PLEASANT VOYAGE FROM HAVANA.

A NEWJERSEY PILOT THE FIRST TO WELCOME HER TO THE UNITED STATES—HER STEAMER ANCHORED OFF THE SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

Outside the bar and within view of the Scotland lightship the steamship Reina Maria Christina rested last evening. It was a few minutes after 7 p. m. when the anchor chains rattled out and the military band saluted the shores with national airs. On board the great steamship were the Infanta Eulalie, her husband, Don Antonio Maria d'Orleans, and their suite. The Reina Maria Christina left Havana at 6 a. m. on May 15. She was reported off Long Branch at 6 o'clock last evening. The first American to climb on board was Charles Foster, pilot of the Scotland lightship.

The Reina Maria Christina, on which the Infanta and her husband made the voyage to New-York, is a passenger vessel belonging to the Spanish line, and hails from Barcelona. She is a symmetrical vessel. Her displacement is 8,000 tons. She is handsomely fitted up, and the interior is finished in sycamore and walnut. She carries a cruiser and carries four guns. She is commanded by Captain Jose Maria Gorda. The steamship remained at anchor off Scotland Lightship last evening.

It is expected that the Infanta will start for Washington this morning, leaving Jersey City on the Pennsylvania Railroad about 10 o'clock. There will be a special train of four cars, consisting of a dining-car, two parlor-cars and a compartment car, in charge of R. W. Parker.

A committee from the Graceland Cervantes will go down the bay this morning to meet the Infanta on one of the tugs of the Compania General Transatlantica. This committee will consist of Arturo Uruys, Consul-General of Uruguay, and S. Muller Probst. It will formally invite the Infanta to attend the ball to be given in her honor at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on such a date as shall be convenient for her.

Members of the ball committee said yesterday that the greatest interest was manifested in the affair, and that it was doubtful if the Concert Hall would be large enough to accommodate the Infanta and her suite. The members of the committee were confident that the Infanta would attend, and that the ball would be a great success.

The rooms at the Hotel Savoy, which will be occupied by the Infanta and her party, when she comes here for her visit, comprise the entire second floor of the Savoy. There are fourteen rooms in all, including several large parlors. The Infanta is a corner room at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. The room is a masterpiece of the Louis XVI style, an exact copy of a room at Versailles. The bedstead is of fine satinwood, inlaid with the walls and ceiling are of the same material. The room is also fitted with two large parlor-cases, and the bed-room, the three rooms occupying the entire front of the hotel in Fifth-ave. The furniture is also of Louis XVI style, in green and red, all hand-carved. The furnishings are white and gold.

The room selected for the Infanta's husband is finished in the style of Louis XIV. His private parlor is a room of the First Empire, furnished with mahogany and yellow silk. Another room, which will probably be occupied by the Duke of Lannes, the Infanta's chamberlain, is furnished in the Louis XV style. The other bedrooms, for the ladies-in-waiting, the Duke's secretary and Commander Davis, are also handsomely furnished.

The private dining-room, on the same floor, is also a masterpiece of Louis XV style. A music room and a writing room complete the list.

Mayor Gilroy issued notices yesterday to members of the Columbian Committee of One Hundred, requesting them to meet in the Governor's Room of the City Hall at 4 p. m. today to consider plans for welcoming the Infanta and her suite. The Committee will also be asked to formulate some plans on Thursday for the entertainment of the Princess by the municipality, which will be submitted this afternoon to the committee. They were necessarily limited in extent and detail, as the Infanta's intentions after landing were yet unknown. They refer mainly to her reception here on her arrival, and to the Committee of One Hundred, a special committee will then receive the Princess on her arrival in Jersey City, and conduct her to a steamer, habited and decorated with Spanish and American flags and appropriate decorations. She will be landed at West Twenty-fourth-st., where carriages and a military escort, probably, will be in waiting to take the royal guest and her party to the Hotel Savoy.

An extension to West Point was also projected, that the Princess might have the opportunity of witnessing the military exercises of the battery of the United States Artillery in their exhibition drills in all arms of the service.

An entertainment will be given at the Waller Hotel on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. for the benefit of the Infanta. The Infanta will be in the city at that time, and will be present at the entertainment. There will be readings by Mrs. C. Van Erben-Mack and songs by Phoebe Green. The Infanta will be invited to attend.

R. P. HUNTINGTON KILLED.

HE HAS A FATAL FALL AT LEOTA, MISS.

It was at first thought that C. P. HUNTINGTON WAS THE VICTIM.

New-York, May 18.—R. P. Huntington, of New-York, while on board the Government steamer Melos, which landed at Leota, Miss., last night, when he was down the steps missing his footing and fell to the deck, receiving internal injuries from the fall. It was reported at first that it was C. P. Huntington, the well-known railroad man.

Considerable sensation was caused in downtown New-York by the death of C. P. Huntington, which had been reported in New-York by the Melos, which landed at Leota, Miss., last night, when he was down the steps missing his footing and fell to the deck, receiving internal injuries from the fall. It was reported at first that it was C. P. Huntington, the well-known railroad man.

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FOR A NEW RESERVOIR.

JEROME PARK WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.

AN OLD PLAN REVIVED—THE NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION RECENTLY SHOWN.

Jerome Park, made famous by high-class racing for nearly a quarter of a century, together with such contiguous real estate as may be required for the purpose, is about to become the property of the city of New-York, and will be utilized by the Aqueduct Commission as the site of a reservoir of sufficient capacity to furnish Croton water to the rapidly growing part of the city above the Harlem River. The project of placing a large distributing reservoir at this point has been a favorite scheme of engineers for many years, as it has been considered by competent men of the profession as best adapted for the purpose of all the property lying within the area of the Annexed District.

In 1889, shortly after the inauguration of Mayor Grant, Aqueduct Commissioner John J. Tucker ardently advocated the purchase of Jerome Park by the city for the purpose of a reservoir. He urged upon the Mayor, Controller Myers and Public Works Commissioner Gilroy the importance of speedy action in the matter, showing that while the land could then be bought at a reasonable price, and paid for in the city bonds issued at a low rate of interest, the natural increase of value, owing to the rapid growth of population above the Harlem and toward Jerome Park, would bring an advance to the real estate market in the neighborhood. General Duane, president of the Commission, Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott, and Aqueduct Commissioner Henry W. Cannon, when he became a member of the Board, joined Commissioner Tucker in advocating the purchase. The result was that the Aqueduct Commission appointed Charles Brooks and Hugh N. Camp, two well-known experts, thoroughly acquainted with the value and prospects of real property in the upper part of the city, as a special committee to make an investigation and report upon the advisability of buying Jerome Park. The report of these experts was shortly afterward made to the Executive Committee of the Aqueduct Board, and gave substantial reasons in favor of immediate purchase.

But the matter dragged along to the end of Mayor Grant's administration without further definite movement. Objections were raised, the most effective one being the indisposition of the Mayor and his associates in the municipal government to increase the bonded indebtedness of the city, delay being advised also on the ground that the need of a reservoir at the time had not been demonstrated. After Mayor Gilroy came into office he declared himself favorable to the plan. A month ago the eyes of the Mayor, Controller and other commissioners were opened to the necessity for a reservoir in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards in an unexpected way, and they saw that it would not be well